

Listeners Rally to 'Save Radio Four'

By Judith Sullivan

LONDON — Fiercely devoted Radio Four fans across the Continent are incensed by the British Broadcasting Corporation's recent proposal to change Radio Four's frequency from long-wave (LW) to frequency modulation (FM), which does not travel over the Channel.

Many British abroad consider Radio Four a lifeline, and detest the BBC's plan of offering a new round-the-clock news service on LW. Though the change would not take effect until April 1994, a far-flung grass roots resistance campaign has already kicked off. Ad-hoc protest group representatives in France, Germany and the Benelux countries have received thousands of angry letters. Radio Four zealots have been writing to their members of Parliament and the European Parliament, as well as to newspapers and the BBC. A protest march in London has been set for April 3.

"We have got 100 percent absolute support. It's as if they were taking away someone's baby," said Philip Jenkinson, an attorney in Lille who is coordinating the French effort.

The protesters are using guerrilla tactics to get their message across. On Tuesday, a delegation will submit a petition to Department of National Heritage Secretary Peter Brooke. During the week of Jan. 7, they hope to electronically inundate the BBC with protest messages. In February, there will be a mass mailing of cash donations on the part of the "Save Radio Four" campaign. Legally, the BBC may not accept these donations (which will come in French francs, German Deutsche marks and other currencies) and the money may be more of a nuisance than a boon, according to Chris Garratt, 50, a manager at an American firm who has spearheaded the Belgian campaign.

The BBC has reacted calmly. The board of governors has defended the proposed change chiefly on the grounds that it is now upgrading its FM network to accommodate listeners on the Continent. They say the alternative programming will be more than just CNN-style 24-hour news. The format will "offer the spine of news and current affairs programs so appreciated by the Radio Four audience," as well as deeper and more far-reaching news analyses.

"The range and breadth of coverage I have

been talking about cannot be done within the confines of Radio Four," explained Tony Hall, director of the BBC news and current affairs, in a recent speech.

But FM waves simply do not make it to the Continent. The BBC has promised to offer advice to any listener facing reception problems. The frequency change will not go through until the network is "satisfied that every listener's need is met by FM," said the BBC spokeswoman, Marion Greenwood.

In addition, the BBC will beam out Radio Four signals on cable and satellite. In a letter, the French protesters retorted that "Radio Four by satellite would be a ridiculously expensive solution, except for the minority connected

BBC calm as expat fans mount letter, call, fax and march campaigns.

to cable, and would be totally unsuitable for car reception, etc."

The BBC news head of publicity, Richard Peel, himself a Radio Four fan, responded to that charge suggesting that technological breakthroughs over the next 16 months may eradicate the problem. Radio Four, he said, "is designed as a domestic service. We don't want to deprive [listeners abroad] of that service, but it may be that they will have to get the technology."

Bullish though their tactics may be, protesters say they are acting out of love, not hate. "Radio Four is brilliant. We are saying please stay. It's a positive campaign," said Karin Jordans, 42, a teacher in Bonn who is leading the movement in Germany. Though different listeners tune in for different reasons, the consensus is that there is something in Radio Four for everyone. Its programming includes old-fashioned soap operas, dramas, call-in chat shows, an unabashedly feminist woman's hour, as well as religious services and the inimitable news from BBC.

It appeals to Anglophones and Angliphiles from all walks of life, according to Rachel Mawhood, the U.K. protest coordinator. "A lot of people listen to it all day. Ordinary middle-class people listen to it," she said.

Those "ordinary" listeners tend to be fairly cerebral. Though Radio Four is famous for its humorous shows, it also features readings of such authors as John Milton, Leo Tolstoy and Robert Louis Stevenson. Radio Four also devotes much of its airtime to the arts, the frontiers of science and to high-caliber discussion of issues of the day ranging from the recent European summit meeting to the royal marriage rifts to the sexual identity of angels, brought up in a recent "Woman's Hour."

Despite the broadcasting of such dramas as "The Archers," a guiding light to its many fans, and serialized thrillers, many Radio Four listeners say they are more interested in elevation than entertainment. In Paris, the American jazz musician Kent Van Schuyler, 37, said many of its shows, re-evaluate the culture of "dead white males and live white males" and quickly become "quite addictive to the searching intellect."

Much of the listener outrage at the BBC's proposal has stemmed from audience's guts, more than from their intellects. "Radio Four listeners have been listening to it most of their lives. [To the UK] you are brought up on Radio Two, Three or Four," said Claire Oldmear, 30, a language school administrator in Paris.

In Germany, Jordans said the hundreds of letters she has gotten from expat compatriots are part of a "sheer emotional thing," and are marked by such words as "devastated" and "irredeemable." Garratt, who has been in Belgium for 17 years, said, "When you work abroad, you lose a lot of what you've got. People have a deep-seated need to root into their own culture."

Beetje Van Waas, a thirtysomething painter who is coordinating the Dutch group, says there simply is no alternative to Radio Four. "The British are so funny. We don't have these sort of things in Holland," she said, citing such items as "Quote, Unquote," a humor show.

Even Americans are jumping on the bandwagon. Van Schuyler first heard the news through a British parish and reacted with "terror, sadness and anger." Though for him Radio Four is "a bit polite at times... it is the only comprehensive link to the Anglophone worlds outside of Paris."

Judith Sullivan is a free-lance writer based in Paris.



In performance, Hannah Gordon, left; Harold Pinter, center; and Michael Pennington and Judi Dench.

Against the Odds, a Strong Year

By Sheridan Morley
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — Against all the economic odds, 1992 was a remarkably strong year except perhaps for major new British drama. Elsewhere, consider: On the musical front we got both Sondheim's "Assassins" and Kander-Ebb's "Kiss of the Spider Woman" from over the Atlantic, both breathtaking examples of how the barriers of music theater are still being pushed forward to accommodate themes (in these cases the killing of American presidents and a homosexual love affair in a South American jail) hitherto thought inimical to an orchestra in a pit.

Trevor Nunn's "Porgy and Bess" after only six years, managed to make the short journey from Glyndebourne to the Royal Opera House. At the end of the year came Nick Hytner's wondrous rediscovery of "Carousel" as a dark, suicidal but musically joyous drama of New England revenge and rebirth.

Performances of the year? Again we were spoiled for choice: There was the McKellen/Sher double in "Uccello Vanya," Simon Russell Beale's terrific "Richard III" and Alan Howard's superbly detached Professor Higgins in the National's "Pygmalion." Not to mention Paul Scofield's ancient-mariner in the Haymarket's "Heartbreak House" with his ever-topical speech about England, our England: "The captain is in his bunk drinking bottled ditch water; the crew is gambling in the forecastle. She will strike and sink and split. Do you think the laws of god, Sir, will be suspended in favor of this country simply because you were born in it?"

Then again we had Peter O'Toole, as always giving one of his major performances in minor material, heartbreakingly heartbroken in Keith Waterhouse's "Our Song"; Jane Horrocks's finding her own voice in "The Rise

and Fall of Little Voice"; the Eddington-Pinter double in the latter's "No Man's Land"; Michael Pennington and Judi Dench going blazingly over the top in Shaffer's histrionic "Gifts of the Gorgon"; Stockard Channing confirming her New York reputation in the drama-documentary "Six Degrees of Separation"; Sheila Hancock dismembering an entire family in the haunting, shamefully ignored "Judgement in Stone."

Major disappointments of the year includ-

LONDON THEATER

ed John Osborne's return to us and "Look Back in Anger" with the impossibly verbose and underenergized "Deja Vu" and "Moby Dick," which suffered the fatal flaw of having the cast enjoy it more than the audience. Also disappointing were the appalling pretentiousness of Sherman Macdonald's "Shades" and Dusty Hughes' "A Slip of the Tongue," in which John Malkovich gave one of the worst performances of the year and his career.

In a thin time for new plays about the way we live now, Tony Kushner's "Angels in America," Timberlake Wertenbaker's superbly scabrous "Three Birds Alighting on a Field," and the premier of Doug Lucie's wonderful attack on American evangelism, "Grace," gave us some hope of contemporary chronicles.

In a rich time for revivals, Alan Strachan's "Hay Fever" and his joyous unearthing of the Kaufman/Lardner "June Moon" warmed some chilly nights. The all-star "Trelawny of the Wells" at the Comedy was a depressing clash of acting styles, and the Robert Lindsay "Cyrano" at the Haymarket was woefully undercast in important supporting roles. As against these however, the Peter Hall "Ideal Husband" at the Globe with Hannah Gordon was a vintage classical delight. Back at the Barbican the American playwright Richard

Nelson had a "Columbus" anniversary drama that was vastly better than of this year's three movies on the same subject.

In terms of real estate, both the Donmar Warehouse in Covent Garden and the Criterion on Piccadilly Circus came back after two-year refits, the former with an apparent policy of importing hits from elsewhere (the Sondheim "Assassins" and the RSC "Richard III") and the latter having already re-neged on a "best of the Fringe" policy with a December staging of Stephen King's movie "Mystery."

Talking of the Fringe, all praise to the Orange Tree in Richmond for bringing back John Whiting's "Penny for a Song" and Rodney Ackland's "Dark River," and to the King's Head in Islington for that most touching of AIDS cabarets, "Elegies for Angels, Punks and Raggy Queens."

The issue of the year, though it has yet to achieve much debate, may well turn out to be that of repertoire. Is it or is it not the duty of the National and the RSC to give us a different show on each of their stages each night? There is nothing in their charters to indicate that, but it has been custom and practice for more than 20 years. This winter however, the sheer size of the "Carousel" staging at the National means an unbroken eight-show-a-week schedule at the Lyttelton, while Kenneth Branagh's understandable reluctance to sign the usually mandatory two-year RSC contract means that his "Hamlet" performances at Stratford will have to be crowded into a short unbroken season on the main stage there. Is this simply a sensible acknowledgement of new economic and contractual realities for the 1990s, or does it represent a major breaking of at least on plank in the platform which distinguishes the RSC and the National from the commercial theater?

I am not sure that I have the answer to this; what I do know is that I would like to have the question more openly debated.

Paris Potpourri: From 'Dolly' to Goldoni

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — There is something for everyone as Paris theaters begin a new year. Jerry Herman's "Hello, Dolly!" is at the Châtelet with an American company, in English with subtitles and French actress Nicole Croisille in the title role.

The Kremlin Ballet's "Cendrillon" (Cinderella) at the Palais des Congrès is good for the holidays, with its libretto by Nikolai Volkov based on Perrault's fairy tale with a score by Prokofiev. Its star dancer, Vladimir Vassiliev, and the celebrated ballerina, Ekaterina Maximova, perform in a French-Russian production with costumes by Nina Ricci.

At the Théâtre de Paris, the French musical,

"Paul et Virginie," is based on Bernardin de Saint-Pierre's fable. Jean-Jacques Debout, a popular singer, has done the adaptation, composed its music and enacted the author.

At the Marigny, Francis Huster continues his triumph in "Suite Royale."

Michel Serrault, at the Porte Saint-Martin, plays the charlatan doctor in "Knock," immortalized by Jules Romains with Jacques Morel as an authentic doctor who falls into his clutches.

Robert Lamoureux performs in a play he wrote for himself, "L'Amour Foc," as a genial small-town mayor worried by an aggressive sports promoter is playing at the Antoine.

Jean-Claude Carrière's "L'Aide-Mémoire" has been revived at the Comédie des Champs Elysées with Fanny Ardant and Bernard Giraud.

Sacha Guitry's early farce, "La Jalouse" is at the Bonifas-Parisiens with Jean-Claude Brialy doing the Guitry part of the husband who unintentionally drives his wife to adultery.

Jacques Villette is again in his one-man vehicle "La Contrebasse" at the Galien-Monparnasse.

"Edwige Feuillère en Scène" at the Madeleine is a farewell to the theater by one of the great ladies of the Paris stage and screen.

The Comédie Française is offering Goldoni's "La Serva Ammorosa" (The Devoted Servant) staged by Jacques Lassalle.

There is still time to catch Vittorio Gassman at the Théâtre des Champs-Élysées with his dramatization of Melville's "Moby Dick," called "Ulysse et La Baleine Blanche." His adaptation runs through Dec. 31.

What is Shell doing in Pakistan? Roughly the same as Glaxo, Unilever, Coca-Cola, Philips, ICI, Credit Lyonnais, Johnson & Johnson and Kodak.

Investment incentives in Pakistan.

- 100% foreign ownership of companies.
- Investments protected by law.
- No currency restrictions.
- Export Processing Zones.
- Tax holidays up to the year 2000.
- Low labour and operational costs.
- Easy access to the markets of Asia and the Middle East.

Sweeping reforms have opened up Pakistan to investors looking for new markets, low costs and high returns on investments. Shell is one of over 200 such MNCs quick to recognise the opportunities. Together with Burmah Oil and Caltex, it has taken a substantial stake in the Pakistan National Refinery.

Re-exporters have discovered they can set up in Pakistan's Export Processing Zones with the minimum of red tape. There are clear advantages

with no import and export tariffs, tax holidays up to the year 2000 and direct access to water, power, land, ports and airports. All this in easy proximity to a regional market of over a billion people in the Middle East, China and the former Soviet Central Asian Republics. It is paying off, with exports reporting a dramatic growth of 23%.

Plans to upgrade Pakistan's infrastructure are also underway, keeping pace with the dynamic

economic growth of the country which registered a 6.5% rise in GDP in 1990-91. This rise is even more significant when coupled with a population figure of 114 million people, making Pakistan the world's 7th largest domestic market.

Certainly, there can be little doubt that Pakistan offers enormous opportunities for manufacturing and service companies looking to capitalise on both domestic and overseas markets.

Opportunities that many of the world's most famous companies, like Shell, have already seized.

To find out more, contact the Embassy of Pakistan in your country or the Pakistan Investment Board in Islamabad, Pakistan, fax: 92-51-215554.

Pakistan
One country. Infinite possibilities.

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Stand Firm on Iraq

Baghdad, not Washington, provoked Sunday's aerial clash over southern Iraq...

utions against dangerous Iraqi policies. Iraq's continuing interference with UN arms inspectors and its defiance of attempts to mark out a new international border with Kuwait are even more serious than its provocations in restricted southern airspace...

Israel With the PLO

Lebanon and Israel are conducting a test of wills over the 400-odd Palestinians Israel expelled on Dec. 17 through the slice of territory in south Lebanon that it runs and regards as its "security zone."

tradition to let relief flow into south Lebanon. Then Israel could quickly deliver on its pledge to allow the new refugees to appeal in military courts what is, officials insist, not expulsion but a two-year banishment.

The Pardons Case Fails

Surely, reasonable people have said to themselves in the days since George Bush shocked America with his Iran-contra pardons — surely the president must have had good reasons. Surely he would not wish to live forever in history as the president who in effect pardoned himself.

wrong as it was to disobey both laws, it was more clearly wrong for the president's men to lie to Congress. In this system of checks and balances, true patriots in one branch do not snicker and hide the truth from another.

Other Comment

Clinton and Trade With Asia

While Bill Clinton has chosen competent means to fill key posts, he has reserved for himself the roles of composer and conductor. In other words, the new president intends to be a hands-on chief executive controlling the levers of policy-making from the Oval Office.

ing to conclusions, their biggest fear is whether Mr. Clinton will adopt the same crowbar tactics his predecessor adopted — linking trade with all manner of other issues, from copyright protection to labor rights.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE KATHARINE GRAHAM, ARTHUR OCHS SULZBERGER Co-Chairmen

If You Want to Help, Volunteer

WASHINGTON — To supporters, Somalia-style humanitarian military interventions present a cut-and-dried choice between morality and callousness.

By Alan Tonelson

ers, do we truly believe that winning an election entitles a president or even the entire Congress to life-and-death power over their countrymen when nothing more than these leaders' personal beliefs are at stake?

bers almost never enter the military anymore (unlike in the World War II and Korean War eras) and rarely encounter active servicemen or younger veterans in their daily lives. It is the working class that provides most of America's cannon fodder.



political cohesion: a broadly representative, reasonably competent and honest government; a firmly established rule of law; strong protection for individual liberties.

The Somalia Operation Is a Good Step for Us All

DUBLIN — The operation put together in haste and unusual unanimity by the United States, the secretary-general of the United Nations and the Security Council is a positive event of considerable consequence.

By Evgeny Chossudovsky

If successful in terms of the number of lives — especially young lives — saved, it could be the prototype for a new category of UN action. Call it the humanitarian aid and containment strategy, strong enough to deal promptly with a major man-made disaster in an insecure or even chaotic situation.

should arrange for their men to guide and escort food convoys as a matter of course. From the outset, military personnel need to protect, consult and cooperate closely with aid volunteers and the representatives of UN-related agencies.

In South Korea, One Election Doesn't Erase Authoritarianism

SEOUL — There is a contradiction in South Korea's seeming swing to democracy in the recent presidential election.

By Donald Kirk

The fact that Kim Young Sam is a civilian — the first nonmilitary person to hold the job since Park Chung Hee seized power more than 30 years ago — may be only a technicality.

that there is no elective government at all at the grass roots. Koreans can send representatives to a national assembly in Seoul and watch them on television debating

See, Clinton Is Reinventing the Wheel

WASHINGTON — Bill Clinton intends to govern as he campaigned: from the center. He has shaped his cabinet into a wheel with the spokes leading back to himself as the design-making hub.

By Jim Hoagland

gether of separate elements or substances to form a coherent whole. It is a style more familiar in European governance and intellectual life.

when he sees it. Mr. Aspin, the only head of the House Armed Services Committee who ever earned a doctorate in economics (at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology) is a strange thinker, as his role in Operation Desert Storm showed.

IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1892: Save the Turtle

LONDON — The Standard says: Even should Ascension fail us as a source of turtle supply there need be no misgivings as to the future of turtle soup, for, though the draughts on the West Indies and Shores of South America are enormous, there is not as yet any sign to the supply being unequal to the demand.

1917: Raid on Padua

NORTHERN ITALY — The enemy made a serious air raid last night [Dec. 28], his fleet flying over the city of Padua and dropping bombs, many of which fell to the central squares, near the hotels and clubs and churches, killing thirteen persons and wounding sixty, mostly women and children.

1942: Russians Advance

MOSCOW — [From our New York edition:] Russian troops have captured Kotelnikowski, ninety miles southwest of Stalingrad, in the continuing effort to reach Rostov, on the sea of Azov, and trap a million-man German army stalled in the Caucasus and before Stalingrad. A Soviet communique announced: "Many trophies were captured, among which were seventeen planes and a convoy of tanks."

OPINION

This Torture Can Be Stopped

By A. M. Rosenthal

NEW YORK — "They are by far the most emancipated of Muslim women. They wear no veils, often don sleeveless dresses and behave directly toward men, rather than submissively."

"Still, almost all women undergo genital mutilation at a young age to discourage sexual intercourse outside marriage. This ritual clitoridectomy, the removal of the clitoris, greatly reduces a woman's sexual pleasure and is sometimes combined with infibulation, stitching up the vulva until marriage to prevent penetration."

"This often results in pain, infection and repeated stitching and re-stitching during childbearing years."

Donatella Lorch of The New York Times wrote that in a dispatch from Mogadishu about Somali women, those words jolted me, not because I did not know that genital mutilation was committed on women and girls in Africa and the Middle East but because I did know.

For almost a year I had been planning to write a column about it but kept putting it aside in favor of something that struck my fancy as more "newsworthy" or "important" than the genital mutilation of tens of millions of people in dozens of countries.

That is exactly what most of the world has been doing about the most widespread abuse of human rights and the human body in the world. Governments, most journalists, international bodies, civil rights organizations, women's groups, all of them know and of course care — but just not enough to actually do anything.

Female genital mutilation has scores of millions of living victims, perhaps 80 million. It ranges from common to universal in about 20 African countries, in several Middle Eastern nations and in parts of

Indonesia, Malaysia and the India-Pakistan subcontinent. Most of its victims are Muslims. But it is also committed by Christians and animists, and there are reports that it was known among some Ethiopian Jews.

In a few countries the number of mutilations may be slowly decreasing. But because Africa's population is increasing, so is the total number of female mutilations.

Why cut out a woman's clitoris, cut off her labia and sew her vulva? Why, to make her marriageable — meaning virgin and without pleasure in sex, thus nonthreatening.

The Minority Rights Group International, based in London, lists some other effects of mutilations.

Short-term: tetanus, septicemia, hemorrhages, cuts in the urethra, bladder, vaginal walls and anal sphincter.

Long-term: chronic uterine and vaginal infection, massive scar formation that can obstruct walking for life, creation of large cysts, fistula formation, incontinence, extremely painful intercourse and menstruation, vulval abscesses, sterility, susceptibility to AIDS, deaths under the knife.

The knife. Mutilations are carried out by female operators working with unsterilized knives, and without anesthesia. Victims are tied or held down by relatives. Modern science: Last year, a United Nations seminar reported that some doctors were making themselves and their clinics available for the right price.

Yes, there have been seminars and recommendations and some African countries have passed laws — rarely enforced — against genital mutilation. But national and

international work against female mutilation has been late, sporadic and poorly funded. The crime is only glancingly acknowledged by government information machineries, and journalism.

It is the responsibility of the people and governments of the African, Middle Eastern and Asian countries to end the torture, to revolt against the sexual and social insanities that allow the mutilation of half their populations.

But the world can help. Western countries can use economic aid — expand or contract it depending on whether governments truly fight female mutilation. And they can make it a permanent priority matter in the main bodies of the United Nations.

Individuals can search out and support groups that don't forget the women in agony. For information, contact the Women's Rights Project of Human Rights Watch, 485 Fifth Avenue, New York, NY 10017, or the Minority Rights Group, 237 Brixton Road, London. Get on the back of your church, synagogue, mosque — or any group for which you have any hope, any respect.

The New York Times.

Children Need to Hear That Sex Is for Grown-Ups

By Ellen Hopkins

NEW YORK — Could it be that teenage sex is not inevitable? Is it possible to make a liberal, feminist argument for pushing abstinence in the schools? I believe it is. The argument goes like this: Sex education doesn't work.

There are lots of nice things to be said for sex education. It makes kids more knowledgeable, more tolerant and maybe even more skillful lovers. But it does not make them more responsible.

American supporters of sex education

doms in the first year: and with the supposedly foolproof pill, up to 18 percent of teenage girls get pregnant in the first year.

Let's follow one sexually active teenager who does what she is statistically likely to do. Her options are bleak. If she wants an abortion, good luck to her if she is poor, under 18 or does not live near a big city. The simplest abortion costs about \$300. Only 12 U.S. states have no laws requiring parental consent or notification for minors seeking an abortion. And 83 percent of America's counties do not have an abortion provider.

What if our teenager chose to have the baby and give it up for adoption? Surrendering the flesh of your flesh is wrenching.

Suppose our teenager keeps the baby. She may be ruining her life. Only 50 percent of women who have their first child at 17 or younger will have graduated from high school by age 30.

Even a ruined life may be better than a life cut short by AIDS. If condoms — or young condom users — are so unreliable that up to 36 percent of young women get pregnant in a single year of use, what does that say about our teenager's chances of

being exposed to HIV? Even if she does not get pregnant and none of her boyfriends is HIV positive, she still puts herself at substantial risk for later infertility.

More than 12 million episodes of sexually transmitted diseases occur each year in the United States and two-thirds of those afflicted are under age 25. Most such diseases can damage the female and male reproductive systems.

Current recommendations for "safer" sex are unrealistic. Our teenager knows that before going to bed with someone, she and the guy are supposed to exchange detailed sexual histories. Tandem AIDS tests are next, and if both can forge a monogamy pact, they will use condoms (and a more reliable form of birth control like the pill) for six months and then get tested again.

Does our teenager hammer out these elaborate social contracts every time Cupid calls? Of course not.

I had always assumed that abstinence lessons were synonymous with Sex Respect, the religious right's curriculum that uses fear to pressure kids to avoid all sexual activity — including necking — until marriage. But studies of a program in Atlanta's public schools suggest that promoting abstinence can be done intelligently and effectively.

Eight graders are taught by peer counselors — popular, reasonably chaste kids from the upper grades, kids who look as if they could have sex if they wanted it. Their message is simple: Sex is for grown-ups.

Weirdly, it works. By the end of eighth grade, girls who were not in the program were as much as 15 times more likely to have begun having sex than those who were.

I feel strange writing this. Then I remember my first heady experiments (at a relatively geriatric age) and contrast them with those of a 16-year-old girl who recently visited Planned Parenthood in Westchester County. Three boys were with her, their relationship to her unclear. On the admittance form, the girl wrote that she was not in a relationship and had been sexually active for some time. An exam proved her pregnant. Her entire being was joyless.

I once thought I would tell my young son that anything goes — so long as he used condoms. Now I'm not so sure. Not only do I want my son to live, I don't want him to miss out on longing — longing for what he is not yet ready to have.

The writer, a contributing editor for Rolling Stone magazine, contributed this comment to The New York Times.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Is Hong Kong Served?

Britain and China have a deal, the Joint Declaration, that clearly sets out the conditions of China's takeover of the territory in 1997. Governor Chris Patten found a loophole in it that he wants to exploit. The Chinese have every right to be offended and are correct when they say the "spirit" of the agreement has been breached.

It seems Mr. Patten likes to be seen talking oh-so-precisely and never losing his cool while he fights for democracy. He is certainly getting a lot more personal recognition in Britain and internationally than he could ever have dreamed of. But as Britain's former China policy chief, Sir Percy Craddock, recently warned, "It might allow us to strike a heroic pose in Britain," but failure to cooperate with China will hurt Hong Kong severely.

As a small business owner here, I believe the sooner Mr. Patten is replaced, the better for Hong Kong. GRAHAM P. GAUNTLETT, Hong Kong.

The New York Times editorial "Hong Kong Needs Clinton" (Dec. 23) shows how little the West understands the row in Hong Kong. Before deciding to charge into the fray in the name of protecting democracy, I would strongly advise that Western leaders — and particularly Bill Clinton — familiarize themselves with the Basic Law, which will be the constitution of Hong Kong after the Chinese takeover on July 1, 1997.

One important point to note is that the Basic Law does specify a gradual increase in the pace of democracy in Hong Kong. It specifies that there will be 20 directly elected seats out of a total of 60 seats in the legislature in 1997. The directly elected seats will be increased to 24 in 1999, 30 in 2003, and a possible 60 in 2007.

Those seats that are not directly elected would be indirectly elected. That method has a good track record of electing responsible, impartial and worthy candidates who work for the interests of the people. The idea that the people will be put in a political vice in 1997 needs to be dispelled quickly before all the Western white knights charge in. A. CHUNG HO WOO, Hong Kong.

Hong Kong is the world's only example of a "participative democracy" — participative because the urbanized area of Hong Kong is so tiny and crowded that the system relies on everyone doing his or her part to ensure that things go right. Taxis, buses, subways, sanitation, office workers, teachers, engineers, telecommunications, airport, police, hotels, hospitals, air and sea ports, small businessmen: Any single group, if they collectively stop doing their job, can bring this city to a halt within 24 hours.

What is clear is that the Patten proposals are a deliberate manipulation of the agreed principles contained in the Joint Declaration of 1984 between the governments of Britain and China. This fact alone would provoke the wrath of any government so abused and must be clearly understood by anyone attempting to form an objective opinion of the current dispute.

I. H. AMBROSE, Hong Kong.

Beware 'World Order'

Jim Hoagland's "History Has a Reverse Gear and the UN Has No Map" (Opinion, Dec. 17) returned me to Carlton J. H. Hayes's book, "A Generation of Materialism, 1871-1900" (1941). Not unlike our present-day optimists who talk of new world orders, the end of the 19th century found the Western world also hopeful and full of great expectations. There was a "trend

toward a new world order," one "which would be not only mechanically productive but spiritually pacific." There was talk of a "made-to-order world language" called Esperanto. There were many "ripening fruits of international cooperation." And it was thought that "the great civilized powers must already be too intelligent and too humane to resort to war among themselves."

We all know what happened next: two world wars of devastating consequences.

If we, individually, are fortunate enough to foster optimism and attempt order, so be it. But world leaders must not continue to let dreams and schemes obstruct their view of reality. Our modern world has persistently gorged itself on ideological schemes and bogus new world orders.

JEAN AFTEN, Mont-sur, France.

In "Humanitarian Intervention Has Its Hazards" (Opinion, Dec. 14), Henry Kissinger asserts that "moral purpose has been an integral part of the motivation of every American war in this century," but cautions that in Vietnam "American military effectiveness was reduced by domestic and international inhibitions."

The Machiavellian realpolitiker worries about a sudden U.S. sense of morality obscuring "political realities" in Somalia. Can Mr. Kissinger really have forgotten that U.S. foreign policy has always had its sights set clearly and firmly on U.S. economic and political interests?

"We need not deceive ourselves," said George Kennan in 1947, "that we can afford the luxury of altruism and world beneficence." This statement of foreign policy is still a cornerstone of the "political reality" of Mr. Kissinger and the United States.

JOHN F. OTRANTO, Munich.

Which Bavarians?

Regarding "Hitler Diaries as Comedy? It's 'Schonk'" (Dec. 14):

John Rockwell's description of the director Helmut Dietl may be fair to him, but hardly to Bavarians: "Unlike Bavarians, traditionally conservative and provincial, he is a firm proponent of democracy and a Western orientation for Germany." Would this have made Franz Josef Strauss, the former premier of Bavaria, a firm proponent of communism with an Eastern orientation?

MARK WERTH, Stuttgart.

IBM Wrote Its Blues

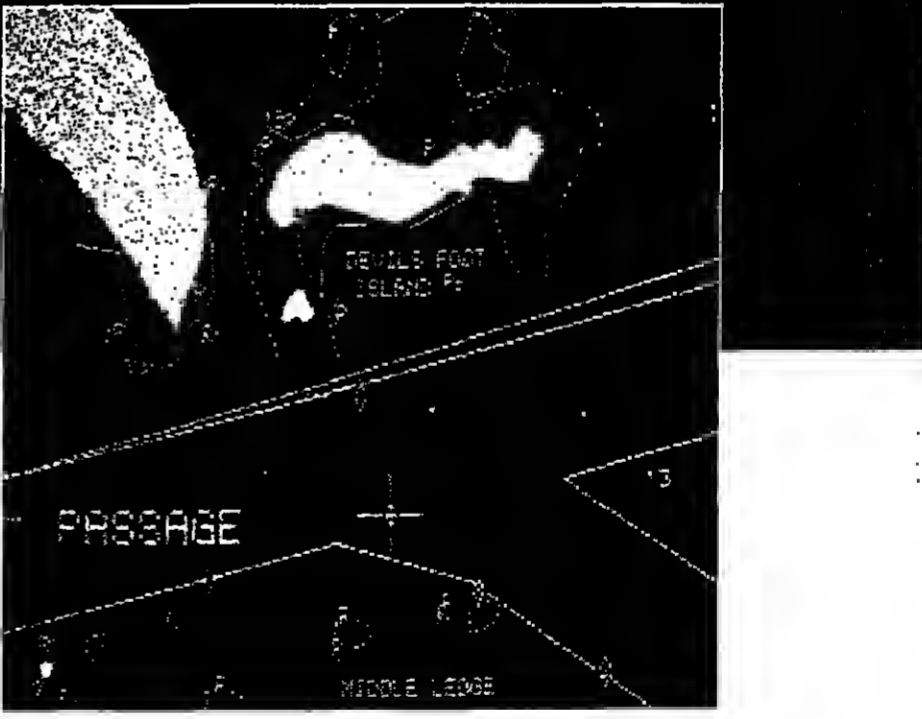
Hobart Rowen's opinion column "On IBM, and the Economy's Big Blues" (Dec. 19) shows a misunderstanding of what happened to International Business Machines Corp. The issue is not the company's failure to "downsize," but its failure to understand the industry's direction.

Its misunderstanding of trends led IBM to sow the seeds of its own "downsizing" by giving away the best part of its future business to Microsoft Corp. and Intel Corp. Although it had the top software writers in the business, IBM chose to turn to Microsoft for its personal computer operating system. IBM also forsook its own research and development capability to subcontract and give away the design and production of the personal computer chip to Intel. Microsoft and Intel are now at IBM's throat.

Contrary to Apple Computer's John Sculley, the only "education" factor that came into play was the failure of John Akers, the IBM chairman, and those who supported him, to educate themselves in the direction of their own industry.

JOHN HARDING, Singapore.

The challenge: TO STEER CLEAR OF THOUSANDS OF NAVIGATIONAL HAZARDS IN OUR COASTAL WATERS.



Raytheon has been helping keep boaters out of harm's way since we pioneered the first marine radar.

Raytheon also developed the first sonar, the first depth-sounding equipment and the first easy-to-read radar display viewable in full daylight.

Now Autohelm, one of our newest subsidiaries, meets the challenge of simplifying navigation with its revolutionary SeaTalk™ system.

SeaTalk introduced the era of information sharing between onboard electronic instruments. Every SeaTalk unit — whether it's a chart plotter, depth finder, compass or autopilot — is linked together. This allows data to be shared, combined, calculated and displayed instantly just by pressing a button.

SeaTalk is a good example of how Raytheon, a leader in marine electronics for 40 years, puts advanced technology to work to make life simpler, easier and safer for boaters around the world.

Send us more challenges.

The same "can-do" spirit that makes Raytheon a leader in marine electronics is also the driving force behind our proven performance in defense, energy and environmental services, electronics, aviation and appliances.

We thrive on challenges. Send us more.

Raytheon WE THRIVE ON CHALLENGES

NYSE

Today's Closing
Table includes the nationwide price of the closing on Wall Street and the last trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

12 Month High Low Stock Op Yr Hg 1000

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Op	Yr Hg	1000
12.50	12.00	IBM	12.50	12.00	1000
11.50	11.00	Microsoft	11.50	11.00	1000
10.50	10.00	Apple	10.50	10.00	1000
9.50	9.00	Oracle	9.50	9.00	1000
8.50	8.00	Sun	8.50	8.00	1000
7.50	7.00	Lotus	7.50	7.00	1000
6.50	6.00	Novell	6.50	6.00	1000
5.50	5.00	Perseus	5.50	5.00	1000
4.50	4.00	WorldCom	4.50	4.00	1000
3.50	3.00	Verizon	3.50	3.00	1000
2.50	2.00	Sprint	2.50	2.00	1000
1.50	1.00	AT&T	1.50	1.00	1000
0.50	0.00	Qwest	0.50	0.00	1000

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8.50	8.00	Sun	8.50	8.00	1000
7.50	7.00	Lotus	7.50	7.00	1000
6.50	6.00	Novell	6.50	6.00	1000
5.50	5.00	Perseus	5.50	5.00	1000
4.50	4.00	WorldCom	4.50	4.00	1000
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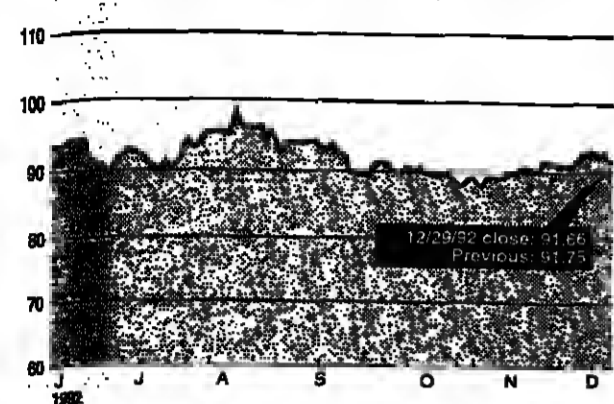
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(Continued on page 11)

NYSE High-Lows	
NEW HIGHS 113	NEW LOWS 14
IBM	Microsoft
Apple	Oracle
Sun	Lotus
Novell	Perseus
WorldCom	Verizon
Sprint	AT&T
Qwest	
AMEX High-Lows	
NEW HIGHS 12	NEW LOWS 11
IBM	Microsoft
Apple	Oracle
Sun	Lotus
Novell	Perseus
WorldCom	Verizon
Sprint	AT&T
Qwest	

THE TRIB INDEX: 91.66

International Herald Tribune World Stock Index, composed of 230 internationally investible stocks from 20 countries, compiled by Bloomberg Business News. Jan. 1, 1992 = 100.



The index tracks U.S. dollar values of stocks in Tokyo, New York, London, and Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Hong Kong, Italy, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Singapore, Spain, Sweden and Switzerland.

Table with 3 columns: Asia Pacific, Europe, N. America. Includes sub-tables for Industrial Sectors like Energy, Utilities, Finance, etc.

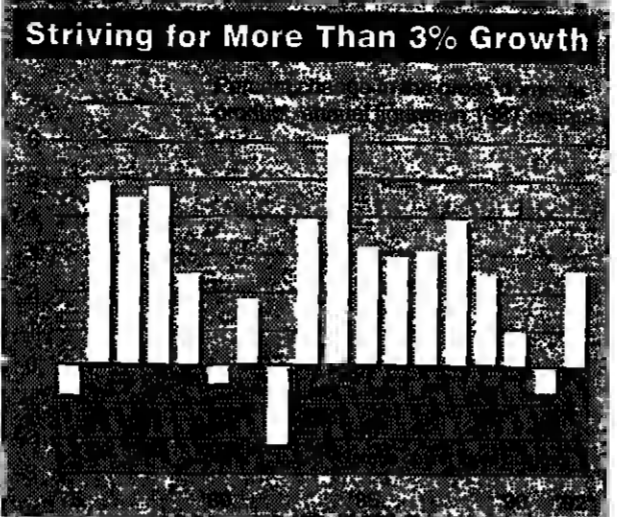
For fastest delivery more information about the International Herald Tribune World Stock Index, a booklet is available free of charge by writing to: Trib Index, 181 Avenue Charles de Gaulle, 92521 Neuilly Cedex, France.

Clinton's Job Target: Faster Growth

By Louis Uchitelle, New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The recession is officially over, but the American economy will have to grow more than 3 percent a year — perhaps much more — to stop the kind of mass layoffs that have taken place in recent months and to create enough new jobs to employ most of the people who want to work.

That is the almost unanimous view of more than a dozen economists, labor experts and business executives interviewed recently. Most are doubtful that the economy can expand so robustly on its own — achieving a growth rate that almost doubles the average performance since 1988 — without some significant government spending.



Source: Economic Report of the President. The New York Times

annual growth rate of 2.5 percent to 3 percent was sufficient to absorb nearly everyone seeking jobs. But now, with companies shrinking staffs and reorganizing to become more competitive, economists think it will require more growth — perhaps more than 3.5 percent on average over the next two or three years — to maintain the same equilibrium.

growth to feel good about jobs," said Alan Blinder, a Princeton University economist who presented his views to the president-elect during his economic conference in Little Rock, Arkansas, this month.

The third-quarter surge in economic growth to 3.4 percent — a level last reached in 1988 — did, in fact, generate a spurt in new jobs in November, bolstering the view among economists and labor experts that this might be the proper growth goal. But the 50 forecasters polled monthly by Blue Chip Economic Indicators, a newsletter, believe that growth will fall below 3 percent by early next year.

U.S. Consumers Show Big Hopes For Recovery

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — The U.S. economic outlook strengthened on Tuesday with reports that showed consumer confidence soared in December amid a wave of post-election euphoria, while sales of existing homes jumped to a six-year high in November.

The economy has moved onto a faster growth track, said Robert Dederick, chief economist at Northern Trust in Chicago. The Conference Board said its index of consumer confidence surged to 78.3 in December from a revised 65.6 in November. The increase was stronger than expected and put the index, which is calculated on a 1985 base of 100, at its highest level since April 1991.

Sale Fever Drives London Stocks Up

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LONDON — Stock prices continued their record-breaking run Tuesday as reports of strong post-holiday retail sales lifted hopes of a recovery in the new year. In addition to reports of record business in the first day of post-Christmas sales Monday, the Halifax building society predicted house prices would bottom out in the spring and the economy would grow as much as 1.5 percent in 1993.

AMR Takes Stake in Canadian Airlines

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

CALGARY, Alberta — After a year of on-again, off-again negotiations, American Airlines agreed Tuesday to invest 246 million Canadian dollars (\$194.8 million) in Canadian Airlines in a deal that awarded the U.S. carrier a 20-year contract to provide services to the unprofitable Canadian line.

company, the country's largest airline, said it would designate two of the eight members on the Canadian Airlines board of directors, but would not control any of the company's major strategic business decisions.

AMR said PWA would have an option to buy out its interest at any time. PWA has been pursuing the alliance since it failed to arrange a merger with its domestic rival, Air Canada, this year.

nadian Airlines or its selection of a chief executive, said Rhys Eytton, chairman of PWA. Under the accord, PWA will cut its work force by about 1,300 people, beginning in the middle of next year.

AMR Corp., the parent of American Airlines, will receive convertible preferred stock in Canadian Airlines that will give it a 33.3 percent financial interest and a 25 percent voting stake. PWA Corp. will retain 75 percent of Canadian Airlines.

As part of the deal, AMR will provide services to Canadian Airlines including accounting and data processing, operations planning, yield management and some international station operations and reservations outside Canada, PWA said.

The new agreement does not include earlier provisions that would have given AMR the authority to veto PWA's business plan for Canadian Airlines.

The first phase of the alliance will link the two carriers' frequent-flyer programs — Canadian Plus and American's AAdvantage — early next year.

MEDIA MARKETS

Publishing Partners Ready To Bring Out Their Baby

By Deirdre Carmody, New York Times Service

NEW YORK — In an unusual collaboration between two communications companies that signals a possible new publishing trend, Dow Jones & Co. and Hearst Corp. will begin bimonthly publication this week of their magazine, Smart Money. The personal finance magazine, which tested two issues this year, combines the editorial expertise of Dow Jones, which owns The Wall Street Journal, and the publishing experience of Hearst, generally acknowledged as the best in the industry at starting magazines.

The arrangement is more familiar abroad, where companies such as Reader's Digest Association Inc. have long teamed up with foreign partners to publish magazines. Hearst and Gruner & Jahr AG, for instance, publish the German-language edition of Cosmopolitan. Smart Money was conceived two years ago when Norman Pearlstine, then executive editor of The Wall Street Journal, had lunch with three Hearst executives, including John Mack Carter, director of magazine development. Mr. Pearlstine had been frustrated by a decade of failed attempts by Dow Jones to start a magazine.

Smart Money weds Dow Jones editorial to Hearst marketing.

Japan Is Far Behind Chip-Import Target

By Keith Bradsher, New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Japan's promise last year to open its market in computer chips is not producing the level of American sales that both countries said they expected, Carla A. Hills, the United States trade representative, said Tuesday.

likely to raise the possibility in Washington of adopting a more confrontational approach to trade relations. On Monday, Tokyo reported a record overall trade surplus for the month of November, \$10.45 billion.

This lack of improvement "calls into question Japan's resolve" to implement last year's arrangement, Mrs. Hills said in an unusually strong statement accompanying her quarterly review of Japanese compliance with the pact.

Japanese officials have acknowledged trade relations could become more contentious early next year, while hoping any fuss would be brief. According to Kyodo News Service, Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa said last week during the taping of a television show that the government under Mr. Clinton "will probably say all sorts of things — whenever there is a new administration they always blow a lot of hot air, but after several months it quiets down."

Access to Japan's computer-chip market will be one of the first U.S.-Japanese trade issues to confront President-elect Bill Clinton after his inauguration next month.

Fourth-quarter figures on Japanese imports of computer chips, or semiconductors, were tabulated by mid-March. The United States has the right to retaliate against Japanese exports if this figure falls short of 20 percent, although it can grant an extension of the year-end deadline.

Other decisions are due soon after he takes office on steel and power-tool imports from Japan, while some members of Congress want to review Japan's mixed record of compliance with pledges made to President George Bush when he visited Tokyo last January.

The United States' trade deficit with Japan has grown sharply this autumn, and it is

The picture's not complete without



Financial Times Business Weekly

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CURRENCY & INTEREST RATES

Large table containing currency exchange rates for various countries (Great Britain, Eurocurrency Deposits, Key Money Rates, Forward Rates) and interest rates for different terms.

MARKET DIARY

Nasdaq Defies Drop In the Blue Chips

Bloomberg Business News NEW YORK — A late burst of computer-driven sell orders knocked blue-chip stocks lower on Tuesday while over-the-counter stocks rose to record levels.

The Dow Jones industrial average, which was up nearly 20 points two hours before the close, finished 22.42 points lower at 3,310.84.

The Dow was dragged down by IBM, which slumped 2 to 49% after a Merrill Lynch analyst cut the stock from his buy list.

The National Association of Realtors said sales of existing U.S. homes rose 5.8 percent in November, the Conference Board said consumer confidence rose in December to its highest level since April 1991.

Store shares rallied on the news. Sears, Roebuck was up 1/4 at 45 1/4. Woolworth was up 1/2 at 3 1/4.

Glaxo Holdings rose 1/4 to 2 3/4. The Food and Drug Administration said it approved Glaxo's sumatriptan, an injectable drug for relief from migraine headaches.

Hibernia Corp. fell 1/2 to 5 1/4 after three banks sold 4 million shares received as part of the company's recapitalization.

Bristol-Myers Squibb Co. gained 1/4 to 68 1/4 after the FDA approved its Taxol drug to treat some ovarian cancers.

Advancing common stocks outnumbered declining issues by about 8 to 7 on the New York Stock Exchange. Trading was active, with about 217 million shares changing hands.

Foreign Exchange after its move up on Monday. He said players sold their dollars and took profits on Moody's gains.

The dollar fell to 1.6158 Deutsche marks from 1.6205, and dropped to 124.70 yen from 124.90.

Lee Kasser, senior trader for NatWest Bank USA, said "the dollar dipped slightly in New York

hands. Standard & Poor's 500 index fell 1.17 to 437.98.

The economic reports definitely gave the markets a boost as more and more people are convinced the economy is recovering.

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The Dow Daily closings of the Dow Jones industrial average

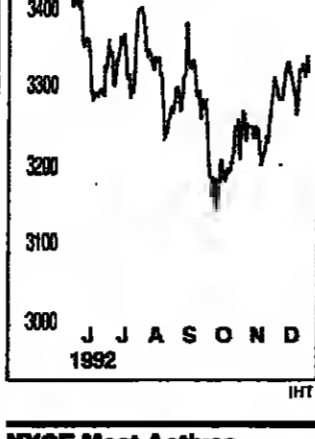


Table with columns: Vol., High, Low, Last, Chg. for NYSE Most Actives.

Table with columns: Vol., High, Low, Last, Chg. for AMEX Most Actives.

Table with columns: Vol., High, Low, Last, Chg. for NYSE Diary.

Table with columns: Vol., High, Low, Last, Chg. for Amex Diary.

Table with columns: Vol., High, Low, Last, Chg. for NASDAQ Diary.

Dow Jones Averages

Table with columns: Open, High, Low, Prev. Close, Chg. for various Dow Jones averages.

Table with columns: High, Low, Prev. Close, Chg. for NYSE Indices.

Table with columns: High, Low, Prev. Close, Chg. for NASDAQ Indices.

Table with columns: High, Low, Prev. Close, Chg. for AMEX Stock Index.

Table with columns: High, Low, Prev. Close, Chg. for Dow Jones Bond Averages.

Table with columns: High, Low, Prev. Close, Chg. for Market Sales.

Table with columns: High, Low, Prev. Close, Chg. for NYSE Odd-Lot Trading.

Table with columns: High, Low, Prev. Close, Chg. for S&P 100 Index Options.

EUROPEAN FUTURES

Table with columns: Close, High, Low, Prev. Close, Chg. for various European futures contracts.

Table with columns: High, Low, Prev. Close, Chg. for Metals.

Table with columns: High, Low, Prev. Close, Chg. for Financial.

Table with columns: High, Low, Prev. Close, Chg. for 3-MONTH STERLING (LIFFE).

Table with columns: High, Low, Prev. Close, Chg. for 3-MONTH EURO DOLLARS (LIFFE).

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INDUSTRIALS

Table with columns: High, Low, Last, Settle, Chg. for various industrial futures contracts.

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IBM Slides Another 4.1%

NEW YORK — International Business Machines Corp.'s stock price slid \$2.125, or 4.1 percent, to close at \$49.625 on Tuesday after a Merrill Lynch analyst, Daniel Mandresh, cut its long-term rating on the company to "above average" from "buy" and slashed 1993 and 1994 earnings estimates for the computer giant.

Mr. Mandresh was not available for comment, but his office said he had cut his 1992 IBM earnings estimate to \$2.00 a share from \$2.50 and his 1993 estimate to \$2.00 a share from a range of \$4.00 to \$5.00.

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Record U.S. Securities Issues in 1992

NEW YORK (Bloomberg) — New issues of stocks and bonds in the United States surged to a record \$838 billion in 1992, a 42 percent increase from 1991, according to preliminary results for the year prepared by Securities Data Co.

Corporations, taking advantage of the lowest long-term rates in five years, sold a record \$301 billion of bonds, mostly to refinance debt with higher interest rates.

Bond sales may decline in 1993 because rates are not expected to plunge as they did in 1992, when the Federal Reserve cut interest rates three times, investment bankers and analysts said.

Stock sales may continue at this year's record \$72.4 billion pace, at least early in the year as the stock market remains buoyant. The outlook for stock sales is "reasonably positive," said Thomas Davis, head of the equity syndication group at Merrill Lynch.

Wall Street investment banks were prime beneficiaries of surging stock and bond sales, gathering a record \$6.7 billion in underwriting fees this year, up from \$4.7 billion in 1991, Securities Data said.

FDA Approves Bristol-Myers' Taxol

WASHINGTON (Combined Dispatches) — The Food and Drug Administration said Tuesday it had approved Bristol-Myers Squibb Co.'s Taxol for ovarian-cancer treatment.

Taxol is derived from the bark of the yew tree, which grows in the Pacific Northwest. Efforts are continuing to develop a synthetic equivalent to Taxol, or another version of the drug using other parts of the Pacific yew or another species.

Taxol is approved for patients with advanced ovarian cancer who do not benefit from traditional cancer drugs or cannot receive them.

Turner to Launch Russian Channel

ATLANTA (Reuters) — The U.S. broadcaster Turner Broadcasting System said Tuesday it would launch Russia's first independent television channel this Friday in a joint venture with Moscow Independent Broadcasting Co.

The new station will operate on over-the-air frequencies and be supported by advertising, the network said. Programming will consist of five hours of Cable News Network International, plus other material.

WORLD STOCK MARKETS

Table showing world stock market indices for various cities including Amsterdam, Brussels, Frankfurt, London, Madrid, Milan, Singapore, Stockholm, Zurich, and Toronto.

Mexico Cuts Zeros Off Peso

MEXICO CITY — Mexico will trim three zeros off the peso beginning Jan. 1 in a change that symbolizes its economic turnaround and aims to simplify mind-boggling financial transactions.

The government will issue new coins and bills, and all prices, bank accounts and salaries will be denominated in new pesos. The old currency will continue to be accepted as legal tender for a while.

Despite government attempts to explain the change, economists and the press have cited widespread public fears that the move will make people poorer by eliminating millions of peso millionaires.

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U.S. FUTURES

Table showing U.S. futures contracts for various commodities including Wheat, Corn, Soybeans, Cotton, and various metals and financial instruments.

A Rocky Road to Oil Riches
Chevron Faces Challenges in Kazakhstan

By Lawrence M. Fisher
New York Times Service
SAN FRANCISCO — The long-term potential of the newly announced joint venture between Kazakhstan and Chevron Corp. to develop the immense Tengiz and Korolev oil fields on the Caspian Sea is enormous, but it still faces many significant challenges, analysts said.

...needs major upgrading, they said.
"This project has a lot of problems associated with it," said William L. Randall, an analyst with Salomon Brothers.
"Until someone figures out how to pipeline this stuff to a warm-water port, I just can't get that excited about it."
"The internal Russian price is \$3 a barrel," he added, "so this is

...opportunity because of the sheer volume of oil available.
The project envisions potential production of more than 700,000 barrels a day by the year 2010. Current Tengiz production is 65,000 barrels a day.
"There's lots of it there, and this is an area where Chevron can bring some expertise and benefits to the joint venture," said Mr. Price.

Oil will have to be moved through pipelines across neighboring republics or through Iran.

not a real money-making proposition until you tap the export market."
Epsy Price, head of Chevron Overseas Petroleum Inc.'s Commonwealth of Independent States business unit, said that the project still faced monumental challenges but that it also offered an unusual

China Bars French From Guangzhou Subway Bids

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
HONG KONG — French companies are to be barred from underground rail system as part of a protest against the reported sale of French Mirage fighters to Taiwan, a newspaper controlled by China said Tuesday.
The Wen Wei Po reported that Li Zilin, mayor of Guangzhou, said he was acting on orders from Beijing in excluding the French from the construction of the rail system in his city. French companies would not be allowed to bid for tenders and French equipment, trains and loans would not be used.

Profit Rise Pledged For Matra-Hachette

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
PARIS — The profits of a merged Matra SA and Hachette SA will show a sharp rise next year from 1992 levels, Jean-Luc Lagardère, the chairman of both companies, said Tuesday as his plan to combine them moved toward fruition.
Speaking at a Matra shareholders' meeting, which approved the merger almost unanimously, Mr. Lagardère said the combined 1993 profit of the company to be called Matra-Hachette would show "a very significant improvement" from 1992 levels.

works out to income of about 825 million francs to 1.1 billion francs. Hachette's shares rose 3.50 francs, to 86.70, on the Paris Bourse. Shareholders will get five Matra shares for every 11 they hold in Hachette. Matra rose 4 francs, to 194, making the exchange worth 88.18 francs to Hachette owners.
Mr. Lagardère cited Matra's defense orders as a source of strength for next year. He said orders will have risen to about 20 billion francs by the end of this year from 11 billion francs at the end of 1991.

GROWTH: Jobs Require More

(Continued from first finance page)
pressure on the Federal Reserve to once again lower interest rates — are likely to be postponed or dropped.
But if growth falls below the goal of more than 3 percent, then the new administration is likely to act, Mr. Reich said. Mr. Clinton would wait at least until late January to make a judgment.
The mathematics that make the benchmark more than 3 percent are plain enough. The rate at which people are entering the labor force is now about 1.2 million people a year, or 1.2 percent of the 108 million people with jobs, the Labor Department reports.

higher growth rate, one that would create more than 240,000 jobs a month, economists say. By comparison, the November surge — the strongest in months — produced 105,000 new jobs.
"If you could promise me a 4 percent growth rate through 1993, I would be less worried," said Robert M. Solow, a Massachusetts Institute of Technology, a Nobel laureate in economics who favors 3.50 billion in additional public-works spending during each of the next two years to help achieve this level.
Unlike in past recoveries, new hiring in recent months has taken place only at companies where sales have been unusually strong and the company cannot get by without more help. That resistance to hiring has reinforced the view of Mr. Reich and others that the economy will have to grow more strongly than in the past to get corporate America to create more jobs than it cuts.

U.S. Gives Glaxo Green Light for Migraine Drug

Bloomberg Business News
WASHINGTON — Glaxo Inc. received Food and Drug Administration approval Tuesday to sell its Imtrex injectable drug for the treatment of acute migraine pain.
While Imtrex is not a cure for migraines, it is "effective in alleviating pain in a high proportion of patients," the FDA said. Glaxo, a unit of Glaxo Holdings PLC, expects to have the drug on the market in the first quarter of 1993.
Glaxo shares rose 23 pence to 773 pence in London.
The migraine drug could generate \$1 billion a year in worldwide sales within three years, said Steven Gerber, an analyst at Oppenheimer & Co. "The product is not likely to have meaningful competition worldwide for the next several years," he said.

Tax Breaks Lift Milan Stocks

Bloomberg Business News
MILAN — Italian stocks gained 2.5 percent Tuesday after government plans to offer incentives for buying equities were disclosed.
The MIB index closed at 894.0, up 23.0 points. Traders said volume remained light at about 100 billion lire (\$70 million).
The government plans to offer a tax credit of 27 percent on equities bought during the next four years, according to newspaper reports Tuesday. The plan also will allow the creation of individual retirement savings accounts, which will be able to invest 50 percent of funds in equities, exempt from most taxes and receive tax credits on capital gains.
Furthermore, companies that sell at least 30 percent of their equity to the public would receive tax benefits.
The incentives are intended to facilitate the privatization of government-owned companies.

MEDIA: Dow Jones and Hearst Invest Their Expertise in Smart Money

(Continued from first finance page)
work," said Steve Swartz, Smart Money's editor. "Smart Money was created out of a desire to provide more personal service and in a different frequency than in the Journal. We are trying to say that you can bring the same kind of stylish writing that is in The Wall Street Journal in a field that is seen to be dull and boring."
The magazine will be aimed at educated, intelligent readers who have annual household incomes around \$65,000 and want to control their own investing.
The first issue was tested in April

by putting 250,000 copies on newsstands nationwide and sending it to 125,000 people who are Wall Street Journal, Town & Country and Esquire subscribers. Sixty-eight percent of the newsstand issues were sold, which is considered a high rate.
The second test was conducted in the fall, with 300,000 copies placed on newsstands. Paid subscribers now total 125,000, and Mr. Bahrenburg said the hope was to reach a circulation of 1.2 million.
The third issue, dated Jan. 5, hits newsstands later this week. Its cover story is "The Five Best Investments for 1993," by James B. Stewart, who is the magazine's editor at large, author of "Den of Thieves" and a former Wall Street Journal editor. The plan is for Smart Money to become a monthly in 1994.

Advertisers have responded well to Smart Money. The first two issues had about 100 pages of ads each; the current issue has 60 pages of ads. Advertisers come from industries including automotive, computers, travel and financial.
"It's sort of like analysts' reports for the non-read; it's smart stuff," said Steve Klein, media director and partner at Kirshenbaum & Bond, an advertising agency. "I'm a factoid person. Give me the facts and let me make my own decision."

Table with 4 columns: NYSE, Tuesday's Closing, High, Low, Last, Change. Lists various stock prices.

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Table titled 'Investor's Europe' showing Frankfurt DAX, London FTSE 100 Index, and Paris CAC 40 stock indices and their daily changes.

Very briefly:

- List of brief news items including Saab aircraft, Renault SA, Skoda Kamecz Pten AS, and Monsanto Co.

ASIA/PACIFIC

A New Index Brings Accuracy If Not Hope To Tokyo's OTC Mart

TOKYO—The introduction this week of a new index for Japan's emerging over-the-counter market will give investors a more efficient gauge of the OTC market, but analysts doubt it will be enough to revive confidence in a sector racked by the economic downturn.

Interest in smaller company stocks soared in 1989 and 1990, when investors who were convinced that larger companies had grown too expensive turned to the smaller companies. But when Japan's economy soured, concerns that smaller companies would fall into bankruptcy chased most investors out of the market.

OTC stocks have fallen 70 percent from their peak in 1990, compared with a 55 percent decline in the blue-chip Nikkei 225. "This is the right move, but it's coming out at the wrong time for the OTC market," said Masanori Hoshino, a trader at Cosmo Securities. "It's going to take a year or more for investors to regain the confidence they had in OTC stocks."

The new index, named the Jasadq index, will provide a more efficient yardstick to measure the performance of OTC stocks against other markets, said Koichiro Hirata of the Japan Securities Dealers Association, which regulates over-the-counter stocks. He said there were no plans to set up futures or options on the index.

Unlike the Nikkei 225, which was introduced in 1985 by the Nihon Keizai Shimbun, the Jasadq index will give larger companies a bigger weighting than smaller companies. The Nikkei 225 is a simple average of share prices without regard to company size.

The new index also will include trading on OTC stocks easier by providing investors updated prices by the minute. With the Nikkei 225, prices are updated only at the end of the day.

The Jasadq, which includes 435 stocks, has tumbled with the market since its base was set at 100 on Oct. 28, 1990. At its official unveiling Monday, it opened at 44.18. The index fell 0.20 of a point Tuesday to 44.02.

NEC Seeks Deal to Sell Computers By Convex

TOKYO — NEC Corp. is negotiating with Convex Computer Corp. of the United States to sell Convex supercomputers in Japan, a NEC spokesman said Tuesday.

If agreed, it would be the first time that NEC, one of Japan's leading electronics companies, had sold another maker's computers. The announcement comes as tensions are rising between Japan and the United States over market access to both countries for supercomputers.

Cray Research Inc., the top U.S. supercomputer maker, filed a protest in July with the Japanese government over a decision by a Japanese government agency to buy an NEC SX-3 supercomputer instead of Cray's V-MP C90 model, citing unfairness in the bidding process.

The government's supercomputer procurement committee determined on Oct. 7 that the purchase of the NEC machine by the National Institute for Fusion Science was fair.

An NEC spokesman, Chris Shimizu, said the talks with Convex, one of Cray's leading competitors in the United States, had nothing to do with the dispute with Cray.

"This is purely a business decision on our part," he said. "NEC does not make the mid-range products that Convex does, and we need to fill gaps in our own inventory." NEC will sell the Convex C3 series machines, which are used extensively in weather prediction and in analysis of seismic data. They are capable of executing up to 10 million instructions per second, putting them in a class below Cray machines but above the most powerful desktop workstations.

BHP Lands Field in Vietnam Australians Join Petronas in Offshore Project

SYDNEY — Australia's Broken Hill Proprietary Co. and an arm of Malaysia's state oil company on Tuesday won the right to lead a billion-dollar project to develop Vietnam's Dai Hung oil field, one of Southeast Asia's most promising sites.

Broken Hill said its BHP Petroleum Pty. unit and Petronas Carigali Overseas Sdn. Bhd., an exploration arm of Malaysia's Petronas Nasional Bhd., of Petronas, won the bidding over eight other competing consortia.

The field, whose name means Big Bear, is estimated to hold 700 million to 800 million barrels of light, low-sulphur crude worth \$16 billion at current prices.

"As a newly emerging hydrocarbon province, where exploration is in its infancy, the area must be classified as one of the more exciting opportunities to emerge worldwide in recent years," BHP said.

For cash-starved Vietnam, the project holds out the hope of billions of dollars in export earnings starting as soon as 1994.

The award offers the winning companies an entry to one of the world's most promising oil fields ahead of any easing in U.S. trade restrictions. The bidding for Dai Hung was not open to U.S. companies because of the U.S. trade embargo against Vietnam.

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Investor's Asia

Table with columns for Hong Kong, Singapore, Tokyo, Exchange, Index, Tuesday Close, Prev. Close, % Change. Includes data for Hong Kong Hang Seng, Singapore Straits Times, Tokyo Nikkei 225, etc.

Very briefly:

- PT Astra International's financially strapped owners sold just over 8 percent of the company at 10,000 rupiah (\$4.8) a share, or some \$126 million, well above Tuesday's closing market price of 8,975; brokers speculated the buyer was the timber tycoon Prayogo Pangestu, who heads a group of local businessmen bidding for a 44.5 percent stake in Astra.

JAL Teams With KLM to Cut Losses

TOKYO — Japan Air Lines Co. will tie up with KLM Royal Dutch Airlines to operate together on some European routes next spring to cut costs in the face of declining traffic, a company official said Tuesday.

JAL will connect its Tokyo-Amsterdam route with KLM's flights from the Dutch capital to Madrid and Zurich, respectively, the official said.

Japan's flagship airline has seen passengers and revenue decline on its direct flights from Tokyo to Madrid and Zurich. The new tie-up will enable JAL to continue service to those cities via its profitable Tokyo-Amsterdam route, while giving KLM additional revenue on two routes.

JAL is likely to post a record loss of \$5 billion (\$403 million) in the year ending March 31, the official said. In October, it linked its Tokyo-Munich route with Lufthansa's service from Munich to Berlin. (UPI, AFP)

China Seals Contract to Boost Its Satellite Launch Industry

BEIJING — One week after its last launch attempt failed, China tried to boost confidence in its space launch industry on Tuesday by announcing a deal to send a satellite into orbit for a Hong Kong consortium.

The announcement in the official China Daily did not mention that the consortium is led by three Chinese state-owned companies and that its chairman, Xie Gaohui, is China's vice minister of electronics industries.

Great Wall Industrial Corp., the marketing arm of China's space industry, signed with Hong Kong's APT Satellite Co. on Saturday an agreement to launch a U.S.-made communications satellite in June 1994, company officials said.

The launch will cost about \$40 million, the China Daily said. It was the first time China has publicly disclosed its launch price, which is lower than Western prices and is China's main attraction.

The contract, touted by the China Daily as an overseas vote of confidence for China's industry, came a week after a \$138 million Australian satellite was lost after launch by a Chinese Long March rocket.

China has denied responsibility, hinting that the fault lay with the satellite's U.S. maker, Hughes Aircraft Co., a unit of General Motors Corp. Hughes has said its engineers spotted a fireball 48 seconds after the launch and located several pieces of debris from the rocket and satellite. Hughes also will make the APT satellite. (Reuters, AP)

Gallup Venture For China?

BEIJING — The U.S. research company Gallup and China's top market-research concern may join within three months to form the country's first joint venture for market research, according to a source close to the Chinese company.

Du Yan, president of China Market Research Organization, said his company hoped to announce a joint venture with a large U.S. market-research company.

Mr. Du said the American partner's initial investment had not been decided but it would probably not exceed \$1 million. The partner would train Chinese staff and provide more sophisticated computers and software.

ADVERTISEMENT

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

Dec. 29, 1992

Large table of International Funds with columns for fund names, currencies, and prices. Includes ABC INVESTMENT & SERVICES CO. (E.C.), AMER. SECURITIES, and various international equity and bond funds.

Table of International Funds (continued) with columns for fund names, currencies, and prices. Includes ASIAN WORLDWIDE FUND, CANADIAN DOLLAR PORTFOLIO, and various international equity and bond funds.

Table of International Funds (continued) with columns for fund names, currencies, and prices. Includes GERMANY PROGRESSIVE FUND, HONG KONG SHORT-TERM BOND, and various international equity and bond funds.

For information on how to list your fund, fax Simon OSBORN on (33-1) 46 37 21 33. Just contact us at our Zurich office. Phone: (01) 481 7200. Fax: (01) 481 8288.

SPORTS FOOTBALL

Reeves Fired By Owner, Who Wants to Run Broncos

DENVER — Dan Reeves, who coached the Denver Broncos to three Super Bowls, has been fired, the day after the team lost its season finale and failed to get into the playoffs.

Montana's Back With the Answer: He Can Still Win



Joe Montana, in his first game in nearly two years, proved as quick foot and swift of arm as ever, directing three scoring drives.

He said he had struggled for months with the decision, but finally decided he could not be more active in running the Broncos with Reeves as coach.

Bowlen said he would begin looking for a new coach soon. Reeves had said he wanted to negotiate one more contract with Denver and then retire at age 55.

Reeves had played or coached in a record eight Super Bowls, including five as a player and coach for the Dallas Cowboys, whom he joined as a walk-on free-agent running back from South Carolina.

Just last year, he was named AFC coach of the year as Denver went 12-4, won the AFC West title and gained in the AFC title game.

SAN FRANCISCO — Joe Montana answered the most important questions. He can still pass. He can still play. He can still take a hit, pick himself up and throw some more. And he can still win.

Montana, a 10-year starter who led the 49ers to four Super Bowl titles in the 1980s, had been sidelined since the start of last season because of a torn right elbow tendon.

Reeves said he and Bowlen met Monday to discuss Reeves' future, but Bowlen "had his mind made up what he wanted to do and did not give Reeves any options except to leave Denver."

Smith, Young and Sharpe Win Individual Titles

NEW YORK — Emmitt Smith won the NFL's rushing title in style. Sterling Sharpe won the receiving title with a record, Steve Young won the quarterback title before even playing.

Smith won the rushing title with 1,713, 23 more than Barry Foster had for Pittsburgh. Smith is the ninth player to win consecutive rushing titles.

Sharpe broke Art Monk's record for most catches in a season. He did it — grabbing his 107th of the year — in the second quarter of Green Bay's 27-7 loss to Minnesota.

Young finished as the leading passer — his 107.7 quarterback rating gave him an insurmountable lead over Troy Aikman of Dallas heading into the weekend.

Laettner's Star Dimming With NBA Timberwolves

MINNEAPOLIS — Christian Laettner, at first embraced by his new teammates on the National Basketball Association's Minnesota Timberwolves, is now being cold-shouldered.

Laettner said he is trying to do what is being asked of him. "I want to do well. I represent people," he said. "The Timberwolves and Minnesota made a commitment to me. Now I want to make my team better, make my team win."

SIDELINES

Accola Undergoes Knee Operation

GENEVA (Reuters) — Paul Accola, the 25-year-old skier from Switzerland who won last season's World Cup overall championship, underwent a knee operation on Tuesday and will not be able to compete in the world championships in Japan in February.

Endeavour Easily Wins Yacht Race

SYDNEY (AP) — The maxi-ketch New Zealand Endeavour took line honors Tuesday in the annual 630-nautical-mile Sydney-to-Hobart ocean race, finishing in the third fastest time in the 48 years of the race.

For the Record

Honda, which quit the European-dominated Formula One circuit this season after 10 hugely successful years, said in Tokyo that it is considering competing in Indy car races in the United States.

Quotable

Bernie Lincome of the Chicago Tribune, on the 13-13 tie between Michigan and Ohio State: "A game for the ages. Stone, I think."

Lucas Loses First in NBA

John Lucas can lose as a coach in the NBA. Chris Mullin's baseline jumper with 8.2 seconds left Monday night gave the Golden State Warriors a 106-105 victory over the Spurs in San Antonio and Lucas a 3-1 record since replacing the fired Jerry Tarkanian on Dec. 18.

S.S.P. NFL BETTING. Bet with the world's largest international bookmakers. College Bowl Finals. Favorite Spread Underdog Totals. New Years Eve 31/12. New Years Day 1/1. Saturday 2/1.

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AGS MOVING. BUSINESS MESSAGE CENTER. PERSONALS. ANNOUNCEMENTS. ATTENTION AMERICAN EXPATRIATES. BOVIS. MONACO. INTERMEDIA. REAL ESTATE TO RENT/SHARE. GREAT BRITAIN. ESCORTS & GUIDES. MERCEDES. LONDON BRAZILIAN Escort. ESCORTS & GUIDES. ESCORTS & GUIDES. ESCORTS & GUIDES.

POSTCARD

The Strip in East Berlin

By Marc Fisher
Washington Post Service
BERLIN — On Berlin's Oranienburger Strasse, where the days are dead and the nights are as decadent as anything in this city's faded history, you can dance to the latest industrial pop in an underground disco open from midnight to noon, see a play inside the hollow ruins of a pre-World War II department store, join the high-fashion folks among the ferns at the kosher Cafe Oren, shoehorn yourself into the crowd of hundreds inside a bar built from a communist-era fruit and vegetable stand, or hire Monique or one of her many partially clothed curbside associates for a few moments of carnal pleasure.

kind of avant-garde art that Berlin has missed since the 1920s.
"We were really loud at first — we wanted to confront," said Jochem Sandig, the 25-year-old westerner who is Tacheles' chairman of the board and one of its original squatters. "We wanted an audience of people who don't want easy appreciation of art. Now the audience is on a consumer trip. They just come over here to get their fun. They're disrespectful and they steal a lot. Tourists."
The fast word dropped off Sandig's tongue like it was a poison pill.
Like all such phenomena, Oranienburger Strasse has moved with the usual phases of bold exploration, heady success, discovery by the masses, speculation, commercialization and the dreaded realization that what was once cool is now a yesterday kind of thing. That final stage has not quite hit, in good measure because the street is still developing in contradictory directions.

Art and the EC: New Rules Cause Alarm

By Alan Riding
New York Times Service

PARIS — For many of the region's guardians of national art treasures, the dream of European unity suddenly looked like an awful nightmare when European Community countries decided to remove all border controls inside a giant single market that goes into effect on Jan. 1.
Without customs checks, they saw no way of preventing valuable paintings, sculptures, mosaics and the like from moving through the 12-nation area as easily as, say, cheese or engine parts. In the name of free trade, they said, national heritages would be ransacked by smugglers and dealers.
As long ago as 1989, then, the battle was joined. France, Italy, Spain and Greece, the community countries with the richest cultural patrimonies, demanded the institution of new controls. Britain, which has the region's most successful auction houses, favored liberalization of the art market.
"The debate was immensely complicated because it confronted two traditions," Jack Lang, the French minister of culture, recalled. "Southern or Latin Europe has always been more protective of national patrimonies. Northern Europe, for reasons of tradition or business, is less protective."
Put differently, the state and the church were historically the main patrons and collectors of art in southern Europe, and to this day they still feel possessive about national cultural heritages. In contrast, in Germany, the Netherlands, Belgium and Britain, governments have tended to encourage the international art market.
Two conflicting principles also had to be conciliated. The 1957 Treaty of Rome creating the European Common Market gave each country the right to protect its national treasures. The treaty creating a single customs-free market from next year on envisioned the unimpeded movement of all goods and made no special provisions for works of art.
Finally last month, a compromise was worked out. In the future, certain cultural goods, defined mainly by age and value, must be returned if removed illegally from a member country after Jan. 1. Further, these goods will require a special certificate if they are to be exported beyond the community. The list of goods having this protection covers everything that might possibly appeal to a collector or a museum, if old and valuable enough.
"I think it's a good deal for both sides," Lang said. "Too much protection would kill the art market in Europe because collectors wouldn't put up their works for sale. But if things are too liberal, national patrimonies will be dismantled. It will mean a loss of history."

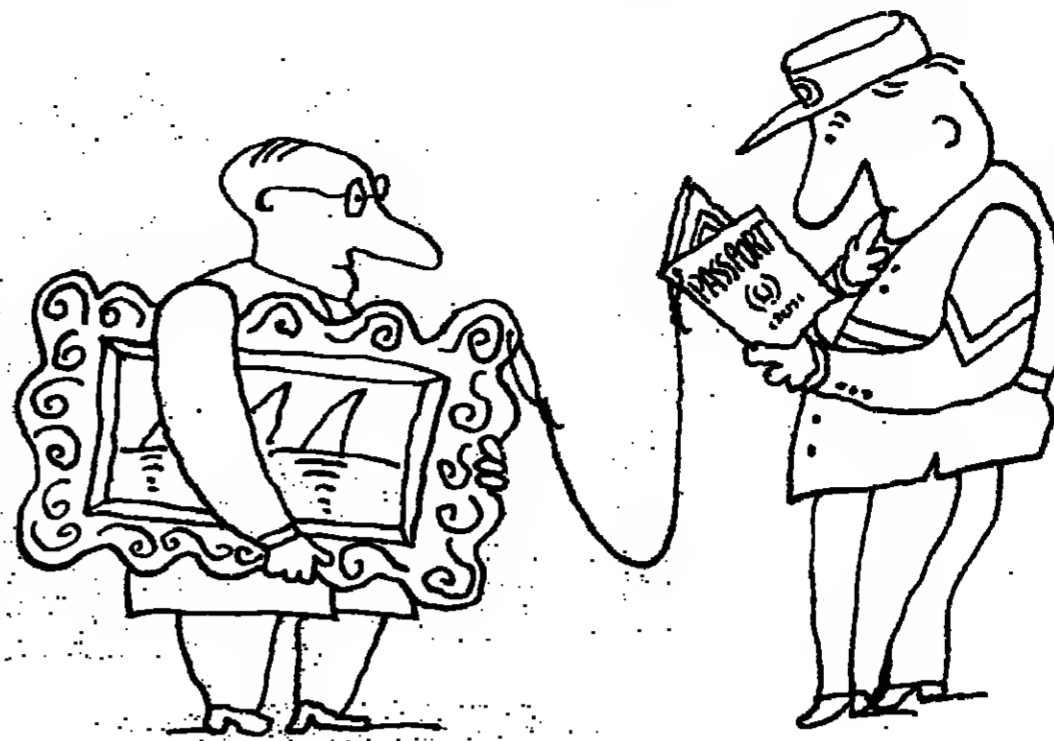


Illustration by Alan Knight

British auction houses, in contrast, fear that art sales will be paralyzed by restitution claims by foreign governments.
"The requesting state has no obligation to follow up," said Anthony Brown, a senior director at Christie's in London. "But in the meantime the painting would have to be withdrawn from an auction."
The continuing concern of British dealers is perhaps understandable. Experts estimate that between 50 and 75 percent of the community's art trade and between 85 and 90 percent of its antiquities business now takes place in London, in a market said to be worth around \$5 billion a year.
Yet even in countries jealous of their heritage, many art dealers feel that excessive controls are counterproductive.
"They stimulate the black market," said Joël-Marie Milon, the president of the Drouot group of auctioneers in Paris. "Sales go underground. You need to be flexible if you're not going to encourage fraud."

however, many experts say it is too early to know how it will affect protection of art and trade in cultural objects, if only because of its complexity and scope and the different ways it may be interpreted across the region.
Of the 14 categories of hard-core goods subject to restitution if removed from a country illegally, the art market is most interested in paintings. And here the rules are relatively liberal. To merit protection, the work's artist must be dead, it must be at least 50 years old, and it must be valued at more than \$187,500. At the other extreme are archaeological items, bits of dismembered monuments, ancient coins and medals, which need prove no commercial value but must be at least 100 years old. In between, most items — books, furniture, ceramics, textiles, model ships, theatrical material and more — must be valued at more than \$62,500 and must variously be over either 50 or 100 years old.
Under the agreement, the 12 governments will also substitute their current rules for the export of cultural goods outside the community by granting a work a "passport" valid throughout the region. But this will apply only to items that originate outside the exporting country.
The amount of new paperwork that will be generated has alarmed many dealers. After learning that it might have to issue as many as 500,000 "passports" a year just for the export of coins, the British government won agreement from its partners that only valuable coins or collections needed this permit.
But some auction houses still worry about the new bureaucracy. "We're going to have to seek many more licenses, and this will mean delays," said Anthony Brown of Christie's. "We need a workable system. If it's too intrusive, it will be bad for everyone who wants a legitimate art market and not one taking place behind closed doors."

PEOPLE

Israel's Philharmonic Keeps Its Wagner Ban

The Israel Philharmonic Orchestra will not play Richard Wagner's music, which still haunts survivors of the Nazi Holocaust, period. "The operative decision is that it will not be played," said the orchestra's spokeswoman, Tali Yaron. The decision to continue a ban on Wagner's music was made after a survey of the orchestra's subscribers showed that 30 percent opposed hearing it, she said.

Prince and Princess Michael of Kent are in Cape Town for a holiday in Cape Province, the first British royal couple to visit South Africa since 1948. The prince is a first cousin of Queen Elizabeth II. In London, Princess Diana was reunited with her sons Tuesday after a six-day Christmas holiday which they spent with their father, Prince Charles, and the rest of the royal family. Princes William, 10, and Harry, 8, arrived at Kensington Palace from Sandringham, the queen's country estate in Norfolk.

The crooner Harry Connick Jr. is due back in court on Jan. 12 after being arraigned and spending a night in jail on charges of illegal weapons possession. Authorities found an unloaded pistol in a bag as he was about to board a plane at Kennedy International Airport in New York.

Mother Teresa has been honored by Russia for her efforts to care for destitute children. The 82-year-old Nobel Peace laureate received the 1992 Leo Tolstoy International Award at her mission in Calcutta.

John Denver and the actor Harry Hamlin were among celebrities who appeared in Aspen at a variety show to raise \$50,000 to launch an initiative to repeal Colorado's new anti-gay-rights measure. John Oates was in the audience but didn't perform. Liza Minnelli backed out of the show in observance of a boycott of Colorado. The measure was passed by Colorado voters in November.

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED
Appears on Pages 11 & 15

Table with weather forecasts for Europe, including columns for Today, Tomorrow, High, Low, and Wind. Lists cities like London, Paris, Rome, etc.

Table with weather forecasts for Asia, including columns for Today, Tomorrow, High, Low, and Wind. Lists cities like Bangkok, Hong Kong, Seoul, etc.

Table with weather forecasts for Africa, including columns for Today, Tomorrow, High, Low, and Wind. Lists cities like Cape Town, Johannesburg, Harare, etc.

Table with weather forecasts for Latin America, including columns for Today, Tomorrow, High, Low, and Wind. Lists cities like Buenos Aires, Mexico City, Lima, etc.

Table with weather forecasts for Oceania, including columns for Today, Tomorrow, High, Low, and Wind. Lists cities like Auckland, Sydney, Melbourne, etc.

Table with weather forecasts for Middle East, including columns for Today, Tomorrow, High, Low, and Wind. Lists cities like Beirut, Cairo, Jerusalem, etc.

Table with weather forecasts for North America, including columns for Today, Tomorrow, High, Low, and Wind. Lists cities like New York, Los Angeles, Chicago, etc.

Table with weather forecasts for South America, including columns for Today, Tomorrow, High, Low, and Wind. Lists cities like Rio de Janeiro, Sao Paulo, Lima, etc.

WEATHER

CROSSWORD

Crossword puzzle grid with clues for Across and Down. Includes a solution for the puzzle of Dec. 29.

Best Sellers list featuring titles like 'The Firm' by John Grisham, 'The Hunt for Red October' by Yuri Zhukov, and 'The Firm' by John Grisham.

BOOKS

THE CRYSTAL DESERT: Summers in Antarctica
By David G. Campbell, 208 pages. \$21.95. Houghton Mifflin.
Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

looked before the broth of life bubbled and popped into whales and tropical forests — and humans. I was as lonely as an astronaut walking on the moon. But at other times, during the short, erotic summer along the ocean margins of the continent, Antarctica seemed to be a celebration of everything living, of unchecked DNA in all its creative frenzy, transmuting sunlight and minerals into life itself, hatching, squabbling, swimming and soaring on the sea wind.

George Island in the South Shetlands, "an ocean-scraped arc of islands" that lies in the water called Drake Passage just north of the Antarctic Peninsula. One episode in that story entailed a 2,000-foot (610-meter) climb up a mountain to change the light bulbs in a crucifix 20 feet high. Another involved a scuba dive 50 feet deep into near-freezing water to observe the surprisingly abundant aquatic life.

But most arresting of all, Campbell tells the tales of the flora and fauna that came within his scientific ken, creatures as large as a female blue whale measuring almost 100 feet long, which was killed in 1923, "one of the largest animals ever to have existed in the long history of life on the planet," or as small as the diatoms he peered at through his microscope, "sexual-

sophisticated, producing eggs and spermatozoa, and therefore engendering their progeny with all the splendid array of recombinant genetic permutations that sex permits."
Campbell makes poetry of science, sometimes brutal, sometimes sublime. Dispassionately, he evokes the business of mating seals, the filth of a penguin rookery and the terrible stench of life aboard a 19th-century whaling vessel. Without a glimmer of anthropomorphism, he describes things in nature that would have made Charles Darwin weep in despair over what a God he considered "beneficent and omnipotent" could have designedly created.

The New York Times
This list is based on reports from more than 2,000 booksellers throughout the United States. Weeks on list are not necessarily consecutive.

1 THE FIRM, by John Grisham, 318 pp., \$18.95, Doubleday
2 THE HUNT FOR RED OCTOBER, by Yuri Zhukov, 318 pp., \$18.95, Random House
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